

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

VOL. XIV.

ISLAND POND, VERMONT, JULY 16, 1886.

NO. 24.

ESTEY ORGANS,

Defy Competition The world over. Do not be deceived, but ge

THE BEST.

I also have a large stock of PIANOS,

Bottom Prices.

Office and Warerooms,

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT. W. W. LOMBARD,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. Island Pond, Vt.

ALFRED R. EVANS, Attorney and Counselor at Law. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over Postoffice, Gorham, N. H. All business by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

L. P. ROSSIER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ISLAND POND, VT. Headquarters at the Drug Store, Residence on Main street, Calls attended day or night,

A. ELIE.

Physician and Surgeon, ISLAND POND, VT. Office and rooms at the Dr. Adams House.

F. D. HALE,

Attorney & Counselor-at-Law LUNENBURGH, VT.

D. S. STORRS, Attorney and Counselor at Law

Fire Insurance Companies. ISLAND POND, VERMONT.

Z. M. MANSUR. Attorney at Law

And Solicitor in Chancery. ISLAND POND, VERMONT. George W. Hartshorn,

Attorney and Counselor at Law CANAAN VERMONT.

SAVE MONEY

BY PURCHASING

MEDICINES

Fancy Goods, Etc.,

---AT---

HOLTON'S. CANAAN, VT.

I am constantly adding to my stock fresh goods, and prices are lower than ever. Call in and look at my new stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

and Speciacles, just received, and you will be assonished at the low prices I ran give you. A

Rogers Bros.' Silver-Plated Ware, Always on hand.

and Cigars.

Choice Confectionery, Tobacco

I haven't space to enumerate every article worthy of your inspection, but cordially invite one and all to step in, get prices, and be con-vinced that I am selling

FIRST-CLASS GOODS VERY CHEAP!

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

Thanking the public for their very liberal atronage in the past and soliciting a continuance, I remain, Respectfully yours,

C. O. HOLTON.

TRICKS IN BANK NOTES, a lot of small pieces of various denomi-

STORIES TOLD BY AN OFFICIAL IN THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Clever Counterfeits-Detective Skill of Clerks-Redeeming Mutilated Bills-Stories of Crime.

A Washington letter to the New York Mail and Express says: There is a whitehaired, sharp-eyed little man in the Treasury who has been one of the features of the place for years. Into this gentleman's hands, speaking metaphorically, I happened to fall, and it required no particular effort to make the official talkative. He was inspecting at the moment a spurious \$100 note, and this circumstance gave rise to his first anecdote.

"I tell you," he said, "there is apparently no limit to the clever tricks of counterfeiters. Just look at this note. It doubtless deceived ever a hundred people before it came into our hands. I know for a fact that it was accepted as genuine by a bank teller in high standing, and yet the instant a certain young woman in one of our departments let her experienced eye fall upon it, she detected its worthless character. The neat workmanship on the bill reminds me of a case which came to our notice s me time ago, A counterfeiter had got up a number of \$100 notes on six separate banks. The copy used was on a bank which made its \$100 notes in this style. On one end of the paper was an engraving of a ship, the yard-arm of which ran between two delicate flourishes underneath the word 'the,' which was the first word of the name of the bank of issie; as, for instance, The National Bank of the Republic, or The First National Bank. The fraud would have been a particularly neat one had the counterfeiter made his notes p yable by the same bank from waich he obtained his original specimen. Instead of being sufficiently shrewd, however, to avail himself of that precaution, or perhaps through an excess of caution, he made them payable by six other banks. Each of these latter institutions had one distinctive feature on their one hundred dollar notes. The yard arm of the vessel instend of running between the two minute flourishes barely touched the outside of the flourish nearer the top of the note, and approached closer to the word 'the' by the sixteenth of an inch. Of course the counterfeit, which was a capital piece of workmanship, with the one exception mentioned. deceived merchants easily, and deceived many bank tellers as well. The moment

lynx-eyed young lady at the Treasury, she discovered their spurious quality in "It must be difficult, then," I remarked, "to hoodwink your clever fe-

the notes passed through the hands of a

"Yes, indeed, it is. Their eyes are so thoroughly educated as to make a mistake almost impossible."

"How do they educate their eyes?" "By constantly running over money. To easually watch these women at work you would probably imagine that their sole aim was simply to count the money as rapidly as possible. Not so. A clerk will take a pile of bills, tightly fastened together by rubber bands, and without so much as loosening the fastenings, she will begin to count at a lightning rate by merely turning over quickly the upper right-hand corner of each note. Still, though she has only such a small portion of the note for her guide, she will discover a counterfeit readily. Let me relate a little incident which happened while the Seventh regiment was in the city. Some of the boys, among them a paying teller from a New York bank, paid us a call, looking very elegant in their tasteful unitorms. They were engaged for several moments in young women snapped a note from the a thousand: package which she was running over. After she had thrown it aside in an apparently careless manner, I picked it up and handed it to the visitors for inspection. It was passed from one to another without eliciting any special comment. Finally it reached the man whom I knew to be a paying teller. He examined it for a moment and returned it to my possession without a word. I asked him if he had noticed anything peculiar in regard to it. He replied in the negative. And yet it was an ingenious counterfeit, as the experienced eye of the clerk had detected the instant she had turned up a

"Is it possible," I asked, "for a note to be so split in two as to show both

sides of it intact?" "Oh yes, and it is very easily done. You procure a certain kind of gum, and of paper. Then you paste another piece buried four years ago. paper over the back of the note. By carefully pulling the two pieces apart the fibre of the note will split, and what looks like a difficult transaction is easily accomplished. Nothing, however, can be gained by the operation. If one-half follows: The body, being shrouded in of such a bill were forwarded to us for redemption, we would return to the sender one-half of its face value. Sharpers indulge occasionally in a little game to which the leads from specially conwhich consists of piveing notes. That structed dynamos of large electro-motive is, they will make nine notes out of eight. each note being pieced once. When you they are precisely one-eighth shorter rent being pas ed through it, would be than they should be. Merchants are instantly carbonized; while, as the air readily duped by them, but rarely a bank

"What is the rule relative to the re-

demption of mutilated currency?" "We redeem nothing smaller than onehalf of a note, and we pay in proportion to the quantity of the note sent, except where there is only one-tenth missing. In the latter case we pay the full face value. If you were to send us a onedollar note, ene-quarter of which had been torn away, we would give you seventy-five cents for it. If within six months, not later, you succeeded in recovering the missing part, we would on its presentation, pay you twenty-five cents more. Suppose you brought us a shred of a note, with the edges singed, and asserted that it was the remnant of a \$100 bill which had accidentally been to make an affidavit in support of your story. If you could still further substantiste your statement by the affidavits of several reputable persons who had witnessed the destruction of the bill, we would then accept the shred and give you \$100. Of course, people frequently

nations which were very ragged looking. He wrote that they were the remaining portions of bills which had been carried

from his money drawer by mice and nibbled into shreds. They were turned over to some of the female employes, women so experienced that, although they have only a tiny shred to go by, can tell positively from that shred the face value of the note of which it was a portion, its origin and the date of its issue, even should there be not a single letter or figure upon it. It took these experts only a trifling space of time to discover that the nibbled fragments had formerly belonged to counterfeits. However, as the sender had made no affidavit in the matter, he escaped punishment."

"Can you show me some curious specimens of notes which have been re-

"Certainly. Here is an odd-looking affair which is a \$1 note. A man carelessly left it in the pocket of a white vest, which garment was shortly after both washed and f-oned. You can imagine the state of a legal tender after undergoing such a thrilling ordeal. Here is a \$2 note pierced with four holes. It was found carelessly felded in the pocket of a murdered man. He had been shot several times, one of the bullets tearing its way through the folded note, which was shortly afterward sent here for redemption by the dead man's relatives. We did our best to alleviate their grief with a brand new bill. Still another specimen comes from the Chicago fire, It is simply a quantity of ashes pasted on sheet of paper, and represents a \$1 note. Your inexperienced eye cannot discern a figure or a letter upon it, but our clerks displayed little embarassment in recognizing it as an old friend. We received a vast amount of charred money

from the Chicago fire, and redeemed the larger portion of it. Apropos of fires, I recall an interesting case which occurred in 1870. In that year a steamboat was burned on the Mississippi. Among other valuables which went to the bottom of the river was an Adams Express safe containing over \$300,000. The company offered as a reward to whoever would raise the safe onehalf of such amount of its charred contents as should be redeeme 1 at the Treasury. A diverwent to work and, after some trouble, landed his prize, which was at once forwarded to us. Our clerks found the numerous packages of money in a condition much resembling bricks composed of solidified ashes. This did not disconcert them in the least. They went faithfully at their tasks and, with the aid of exceedingly thin-bladed knives, manufactured solely for this purpose, they patiently separated note from note, or rather ashes from ashes, until they had completed their work with infinite honor. So well did they accomplish it that out of the original amount we were able to redeem \$260,000."

"How about destroying notes which have been withdrawn from circulation?' "We have destroyed in a single day

\$385,000,000." "What is the method of destruction?" "We have a curious contrivance which does the work much in the same way as you would grind coffee. This has been decided upon as the safest plan. We formerly burned it, but disearded that method for various reasons, one being that sometimes, after one of our periodical conflagrations, small shreds charred notes would occasionally be found in the streets adjacent to the Treasury. The supposition was that draughts carried them from the furnaces up through the chimneys, and so into the outer air.

A Sleepy Old English Village.

An odd account is given by the Western Morning News, of Yealmpton, watching the clerks count money in the an English village within seven miles of manner described. Suddenly one of the Plymouth, with a population of nearly

Newspapers are not delivered till thirtyfour hours after they are printed, and the delivery of letters is of a very meager kind. This obliges the inhabitants to resort to all sorts of shifts to obtain "a bit of news." Interesting items are scribbled on pieces of paper by those who travel from Plymouth to Yealmpton, and these are pushed under the doors of leadinhabitants, who communicate the contents to their neighbors. The vicar, who receives £480 a year, has long been practically past active work, and was not particularly active when he had health and strength. Services are conducted in a fashion on Sunday mornings and afternoons, yet they are of such a kind that few beyond the vicar's household attend. The vicar knows so little of his parishoners that quite recently he directed that some clothing should be sent from a paste the note face downward to a piece local charity to a man whom he had

Electrical Cremation. An electrical crematory is said to have been devised by a process described as sheets made of asbestos, is laid upon a frame composed of fire brick, while at the head and foot are large copper plates, to which the leads from specially conforce are attached. The body apparently occupies the position of the filament i come to measure them you will find that an incandescent lamp, and upon the car would have free access to it, the process of destruction, or rather decomposition, would be immediate. The process appears to have the recommendation of great rapidity of action, and freedom from many of the objections to cremation in the ordinary way, and admits of several little improvements upon all recognized forms of burial, -Free Press,

Against Arguing too Much.

Here is an illustration of the line, 'Striving to better, oft we mar what's

After defendant's counsel had concluded his a gument, the Judge said to plaintiff's, advocate, who rose to reply: 'Mr. -, the Court is with you." stead of resuming his seat he resumed destroyed by fire. We would request you the argument, beginning in these words: "Yes, your Honor, I knew you would

be with me for the following reasons. He then proceeded to argue the case fully. When he clo ed the Judge said: "After hearing all that defendant's able counsel could urge I was with the plaintiff. But now that I have heard all that try to impose upon us, but they invari- the plaintiff's advocate has to say, I will ably come to grief. A man once sent us | -take the case-under-advisement,"

A LITTLE SEASIDE BELLE

AN INFANT HEIRESS WITH A RO. MANTIC HISTORY.

Worth \$1,000,000, and a Great Traveler-A Strong Fancy for Dolls-Her Wardrobe,

A recent issue of the Philadelphia Times says: There is now staying at the Beach House, Sea Girt, N. J., with her mother, Mrs. Sharpsteen, formerly of Philadelphia, the daughter of Mr. Abbott, a retired merchant, a lit-tle girl, five years o'd, who has crossed the ocean seven times, seen every European and American wateringplace of note, and is worth \$1,000,000 it her own right. What is more, she is a beauty, is brim full of brightness and intelligence, and should she grow up to womanhood must make a noise in the great world of fashion and society, where beauty and weath, when commendous sway, May Sharpsteen, the little baby in question, possesses outside of these peculiarities a personal history that is equally interesting. He father was the Paris part father was the Paris part ner of Arnold Constable & Co. the great New York dry goods concern and when he died there a few years age he left to this, his only child, his entire fortune. Her mother, who has a fortune of her own, regards the child as the greater treasure and lives but for the one object of bringing up the little gir so that she may be able to adorn society

and enjoy to the greatest extent the unusual opportunities that will be at he disposal. Having been born in Paris, and her father's death occurring soon after Mrs. Sharpsteen brought the little girl with her across the ocean to Philadelphia, but after traveling with her here she has three times, within as many years, returned to Europe and visited the German and French spas, the Spanish, Italian and other resorts and the ish, Italian and other resorts and the than one, as may be witnessed mountains of Switzerland, each time by the careless and skimming way taking the child with her. She is a fine little traveler and loves the changes, but at times has shown a delicacy of health that, being very responsive to climate hand upon the horse will show if there influences, leads the mother to change is loose dust in the hair. The curryher quarters as soon as her daughter betrays any indisposition. Accordingly, in North in the summer and South in the winter, so that it may be said there is probably not a mature person of extended so many of the gay watering places of the world as this little maiden of five merely to impart a temporary gloss. summers. Mrs. Sharpsteen has found

son she was there some time before going this season there. Little May is a semi-brunette, with brown hair and eyes, a remarkably fine complexion and an exceptionally beautitiful mouth, shaped like a Cupid's bow -that species of mouth which has the lips parted when in repose and showing pearly teeth within. She is what is called 'old-fashioned," having seen and heard so much traveling that her expressions and the action of her mind are at times startling, but she is, nevertheless, thoroughly a child and loves and seeks child companions. She has a wonderful English nurse, who was present at her birth and whose life seems wrapped up and blended in the child's. Under the cir-

cumstances and with all the means awaiting her it is natural that this little American princess should have an unusual wardrode, but more than once Custom-house officers have been astounded at the number and character of the trunks carried by the party, and the last time Mrs. Sharpsteen arrived in New York from Europe with eighteen trunks she found herself, to her great astonishment, suspected of being a famous female smuggler for whom the officers were on the lookout. To begin with, Miss May had a passion for dolls, and she picked them up in every foreign country where she has been and not dolls only, but doll's wardrobes and every conceivable thing that can be thought of for doll house keeping. She has German dolls, and French dolls, and Flemish dolls, and Swiss dolls and Japanese dolls, blondes, brunettes, brides, peasants of all sorts, complexions and sizes. Then she has

everything in diminutive that fair femininity clothes itself with the world overtraveling suites, bridal trosseaus, seaside costumes, full evening dress and chignons, boots and gloves almost beyond number. She makes it a point to have gloves for eve y doll in her collection and there is a glove-maker in Paris who makes them for her especially. This fancy extends to herself and is the one point about which she is particular. Never, except when eating or sleeping, is she seen without gloves. She has gloves

to play in, gloves to drive in and gloves for all occasions, almost all of them of kid and of shades to snit her dresses. Everything that a little girl five years old worth a million of dollars all her own can have this little girl has. She has a watch, many rings, some heautiful clasps and brooches and bracelets and even diamonds. Her dolls' wardrobe alone represent a large expenditure, while her own clothing is as a rule the finest that can be procured. She has now with her over a hundred dresses. Her hats are particu-larly cute and different from the common and are mostly French. Yet anyone sitting on the Beach House sea decks and land piazzas might see this wonderful little maiden playing in the sand or running with the dogs to the woods and notice nothing more in her than any of the children around her. She is fond of play and is never so happy- as when engaged in some sport with children of her own age. Master George C. Boldt, Jr., the five-year-old son of the well-known proprietor of the place, has a fine team of Rocky Mountain goats. The other day he got a cute little wagon and was presented with a \$40 suit of harness and celebrated the event by taking Miss May out for a drive and the two five-yearolders driving along the beach behind the nimble and well-trained goats were

The human vertebræ found at Sarasoto Bay are regarded by Professor Heilprin as conclusively proving the existence of prehistoric man in Florida at a very remote period.

well worth a sketch.

FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Clean a Farm Horse

One of the most important things to be observed in the management of farm horses is their cleaning, and yet it may be safely stated that nothing is more neglected by the majority of farmers. The f The horse should never be cleaned or harnessed while it is eating breakfast. Let horses eat their food in peace, for many, from sanguine temperament or greed, bolt their oats when handled during the time of feeding. Harness can be quickly enough put on after the feed is caten, and time should then be taken to comb the mane and tail and use a wisp of straw on the body and legs. When the horse; come in at dinner time, they should at once be unharnessed. The feed is then to be given, and before the harness is again put on, the horse should be thoroughly rubbed down with a wisp of straw or hay. If the horses are very warm on coming in, they should be rubbed down immediately after the removal of the harness.

currying the horse with the currycomb to free him of the dirt adhering to the removed. A wisping of straw removes clean by the foot picker-i. e., an iron noting the results. remove the remaining and finer portions of dust from the hair, which is cleared from the brush by a few rasps along the currycomb. The wisping and brushing, with a combing of the tail and mane, should render the horse pretty clean, but in which many hired hands do it. skin of the farm horse should at all times be clean if not sleek, and a slap of the is loose dust in the hair. The currycomb should not be used below the knees, as it is apt to cause injury. For this country she has frequently gone | cleaning the legs and feet, nothing is better than the water brush; and when fitting a horse for the showyard, it may also be used on the body with water, or social experience anywhere who has seen even a little kerosene, but the latter is

How many farmers can say that their that Sea Girt, with its combination of horses are ceaned as thoroughly as we sea air and dry pine woods, agrees with have advised in the above? How much the modern little Miss Ariel better than longer would horses live, work and reanywhere she has been, so that last sea- main healthy if the above suggestions were put into practice? These are questo Europe and she will spend most of tions which it will be well to consider and answer at leisure .-- Farmer's Review.

Farm and Garden Notes.

a small quantity of bad milk will spoil a whole mass of cheese at the fac-

Thirning fruit when judiciously done always pays, no matter what is the crop. Try it The best way to treat the curculio is to

jat the trees and destroy the pests that fall beneath it. Professor E. M. Shilton says that thirty

oads of manure applied to one acre is equal to forty loads spread over twice that surface. James Fitz, Kenwick, Va., says:

"When sweet potato plants are set 11 feet by 3 feet, 9,600 plants are required for one acre; if set 1 feet by 3 feet 8,100 plants are needed." Maple floors are better for creameries

than coment. The former can be washed while the latter knocks away gradually in | with his feet on each side of the horse's small particles. Pine floors, when damp, give off an offensive cdo: A little glue in limewash for outbuil 1ngs and fences is a good thing, because

makes the lime adhere, but it is bad

for trees; hence limewash for trees is better without any such addition. A successful Canadian dairyman thinks bran, peas and corn mixed the best butter-producing food for cows. Cows should be milked with dry hands. Cows should

dung heap.

should be cut back to form a regular motherly that they will not give down shaped head, and if they are pinched their milk except for the calves, which back so as to keep the tree symmetrical must always stand by their side. and only such branches are allowed to must be in the climate, as cows brought grow as are needed, there will be no from North America and trained to more necessity of murdering the tree in after years with the saw.

yarded over night in the barnyard is way. wasted. Un'ess the vard is well littered the liquid excrement is lost, and the solid droppings dry away until much of their value is gone. Throwing the manure in the heap daily will prevent loss,

neats-foot oil, says the Rural Home. The only thing necessary is to boil in a kettle obtained and skim off the oil until no more rises. From the four feet of one animal a pint of oil is generally obtained, So long as cows will eat grain or meal

it will pay to give them some daily. If it don't they are not worth keeping anyway. Good cows will grow poor when kept on grass alone and in full flow of milk. And when the pasture fails they will have no reserve supply of flesh and fat to keep them in condition for milking next winter. Cows often chew corn cobs, not for

their nutritive value, but for the mineral they contain, just as they will chew old bones. In such cases wood ashes, or, better still, ashes from corncobs, will be eaten as greedily as salt. Ashes for cows when on green feed corrects acidity of the stomach, and a few supplied occasionally will do good. A Rhode Island fruit-grower says that

the best ground for a peach orchard is a light, sandy soil that has been planted for several years with general crops. Do not plant on ground rich enough to produce onions, peas, spinach or lettuce, for trees will be liable to make a late autumnal growth and produce unripe wood that will be winter-killed.

Commissioner Colman says regarding the Angora goat industry: "While I feet and contentment behind them.

that this industry is destined to be an important one, I should not advise you to invest in it without first thoroughly informing yourself as to its details and what difficulties you would be likely to encounter, which you could do by conference with the owners of the ranches in

The farmer who rises early and gets his team out while dew is heavy on the grass or soil gains increased fertility to his soil by his earliness. Dew contains a considerable amount of ammonia, and this turned under by plow or cultivator is absorbed in the soil. When grass is plowed under wet with dew there is an additional advantage from the greater readiness of wet grass to rot quickly.

Market chickens may be pushed to advantage by frequent feeding, besides having a free run, if possible, while they are growing and before they are put up to fatten. After ducks have passed the delicate stage and have their feathers, they may be given frequent feeds of food to give them rapid growth and sive. The earlier they are sold after they become The cleaning or grooming, which should be done at night, cousists first in fit.

A correspondent of the Western Plowman says almost any variety of corn can hair, and which, being now dry, is easily be obtained by careful selection of seeds. For a variety that could not be injured the roughest of the dirt loosened by the by wet weather, he gathered strong, currycomb. The legs eight to be thor- healthy cars that hung down upon erect oughly wisped, not only to make them stalks; and for best results in shelled clean, but to dry up any moisture that corn, ears with deep grains and small may have been left in the evening; and cobs, bearing grains the entire length. at this time the feet should be picked He advises trying this a few years and

instrument made for the purpose-of any You should keep a disused coal oil bardirt adhering between the shoe and the rel half full of the strongest lye, into foct. The brush is then to be used to which to drop every bone that comes from your table, or else pack them in alternate layers with unslacked lime. They will become so brittle that you may have them broken fine and spread them broadcast; if done with some force and dexterity, and the Ive, if you have used that, can be diluted with many times its bulk of water and be applied wherever potash there are more ways of grooming a horse would be serviceable. This liquid, or soapsuds, is the surest possible dressing for cauliflower and cabbage.

Chickens are valuable outside the question of eggs and flesh. A full grown hen will yield from two and a half ounces to four and one-half ounces of feathers and down. The feathers serve for bonnet decorations, the ornamentation of military shakos, and for dusters. The averaged sized feathers are employed for beds and bolsters, the down for pillows. But the latter classes are not held in as much esteem as the same from geese and ducks. When the feathers are plucked, they are placed for a short time in a baker's oven, after the bread has been wit'drawn to kill the insect germs. before they are sent to market.

No matter how thoroughly corn land is fitted, the period of time after corn is planted before the rows can be distinguished is a critical one. If rains come, the soil is beaten down hard, and if they do not come then the surface becomes cloddy and dry. Just as soon as the cultivator can be got in it should be. It is not necessary at first to cultivate deeply, so the teeth may be spread widely enough to take the whole surface between the hills. After this, closer work may be made by going twice in a row, putting the cultivator close to the corn on one side, and in going back hoeing the op-posite side. With a careful horse, a widewake man with the cultivator can so take the weeds out of the hills as to make the hoe unnecessary.

A Buenos Ayres Milkman.

A letter from Bucnos Ayres, largest city in South America, to the Chicago News, has the following: comes a fellow hoisted upon a huge bundle of sheepskin, on the back of an antique horse. What is he doing up there, sitting on the pack as on a chair, withers! That is a milkman from the country, and in that pack are six or eight large milk-cans He is a Basque, and he and his country do most of this milk business. While we were wondering how many of these pack animals are needed for 400,000 people, and how much advantage the Basque takes of the monopoly, down the cross street comes a native leading two cows, and to the tail of each is tied the calf. He stops in front of a house, a servant comes out not be milked in close proximity to the with a pitcher, the man turns the calf about, gives him a moment's hope and a When the tree is planted the branches taste of reality. These cows are so generous habits soon develop the same domestic purpose. The man shuts off Much of manure dropped by cows the calf, fills the pitcher, and goes his

How Italians Cure the Earache.

A remedy, one unequaled indeed, for earache is that in use among the sailors heaps and applying a little dry earth to and bathers at Viareggio and Leghora, and indeed all along the coast of that There is no mystery about making part of Italy. A piece of linen is spread with melted bee's wax-the purer the better-and then rolled tightly into as many cattle's feet and hoofs as can be cornucopia shape, the small end of which is introduced into the patient's ear as he lies down. The cornucopia should not be less than three, four, or even file and it is well worth the trifling cost of inches long. Flannel claths are then making it. copia is set alight, and burns slowly as long as the patient can bear it, until burned quite near the face, when it is removed from the ear. This proceeding gives almost instant relief, and if the pain happens to have been caused by the presence of any floreign substance in the ear it will come away with the cornucopia. - London Society.

A Lame Excuse. Colonel Witherspoon is well known in Austin for the meanness of the dinners to which he invites his friends. One day he said to Gilhooly

"When?" "Well, say two weeks from to-day." "I'm sorry I can't come on that day, for I've got an engagement to atttend the funeral of a dear friend."-Siftings.

with me."

A black bear in a Quincy (Ill.) park walked into a little lake and drowned

Piety and virtue are not only delight-

Essex County Gerald JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly

executes
WEDDING CARDS, HANDRILLS, PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, BILLHRADS, BILLS OF PARS, STATEMENTS, LAW CASES, and CIRCULARS.

Orders by mail will receive prompt at

Address, W. H. BISHOP, Island Pond, Va. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

In nine years oaken piles at Mieres, Spain, have taken on the appearance of

The flatness of Denmark is something remarkable, a recent geographical discussion having shown that the loftiest mountain of the country is only 535 During recent years great loss to farm-

ers of Norway has result d from a disease affecting the roots of barley. This proves to be due to a microscopic round worm, Tylenchus hordei, which also attacks the roots of the bind-guass of Norweg an and Scotch coas s. A remedy has still to be sought. Some of the iron manufacturers of the

Lehigh Valley have begun to make streetpaving blocks from b ast furnace slag. ome pleasing little ornaments of delicate int are already made from slag, and if it can be put in durable block shape there seems to be no reason why it should not become a favorite building material. A very pretty ornament for the house

or lawn is a dwarfed white oak, some enthusiasts making veritable pots of miniature lords of the forest. These plants are readily raised in flower-pots from the acorn, and require no attention except watering. The dwarfing of the tree is effected by cutting off the tap root every spring for a few years, this process keeping the tree of diminutive size while it does not prevent the ordinary development of new branches.

When a worn car wheel tread is examined under the microscope, it is perceived that the surface of the metal comes off in thin flakes or scales. Examined under high powers the scales are found to resemble portions of a brick wall, the fractures being not in the particles of iron, but in the material which unites the particles in a manner similar to which mortar unites the bricks of a wall. Continuous jarring breaks this cement or uniting material, thus allowing iron so treated to fall in pieces.

Astronomical text-books place the sun's density at a little more than that of water, but in a recent lecture Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, the English astronomer, expressed the opinion that the sun really has not more than one-eighth the density of water. If this view be correct, the sun is simply an enormous globe of hollow gas, possibly liquid at the centre in consequence of the enormous pressure existing at that part. Solar temperature is a matter at which men can only guess as yet, and scientific estimates range from 3,000 to 18,000,000 degrees.

The limit of life in the embryo of seeds has long ben a subject of experiment and discussion. In a late lecture, Professor Bentley, an English botanist, stated that it is perfectly true that out; and other cereals have been raised from seed found in a mummy's coffin, but that it appears to be equally certain that the grains were placed in the ancient coffin by some means only a very short time before the exhumation of the body. Not mapy seeds germinate under ordi ary circumstances after the third year, and very few indeed after the fourth. Peas and beans are very tenacious of life. The lotus has been known to grow after a hundred years, but there is scarcely another instance of such survival of vitality.

Mystery of the Growth of Trees.

Mr. John T. Campbell explains in the

American Naturalist his discovery of one

of the causes of the phenomenon of particular tracts of land being covered with a simultaneous, nearly exclusive, growth of trees of a particular species. have ascribed the phenomenon to a peculiar fitness of the soil to particular kinds of vegetation, which he does not find to exist. His own explanation is very simple, and is to the effect that the matter ies wholly or mainly in the fact of the ground being in a fit condition to receive the seeds of the various species when they fall upon it. Seeds of different kinds fall at various seasons, and when the ground is in various conditions as to moisture, etc. Those that find the ground in good condition sprout and grow, if no accident occurs to remove the plants when very young. Mr. Campbell as tested this view in his surveys in the occasionally flooded bottom-lands of the Wabash River, and illustrates it by following the futures of the seeds of three species of trees. The balls of the sycamore or button-wood begin falling early in the spring months, and if a flood is receding at the time, they stick to the soft, moist banks wherever they touch them, and particularly along the highest parts of the sand-bars. Were it not for the subsequent floods in the same spring no other trees could grow, for these would occupy the ground. But they are easily killed during their infancy by overflows, and this is what happens to most of them. The cottonwood is the next in order of shedding seed, and if another flood is receding while this is taking place it will have killed all the sycamores which it has covered, and sprout the cottonwoods. These in turn may be killed by the next floods. It is the turn of the maples next to shed their seed and try for the ground. If either of these species succeeds in making wood without a flood, it will hold the ground, and its rivals will not be able to get a place, Last spring the edges of the successive plantations escaped the next floods after the seeds fell upon them, and Mr. Campbell could see along the river banks three belts of young trees, and distinguish them by their general appearance. The upper belt was of sycamore, the second (downward)of cottonwood, and the third of soft maple. In June a bigger flood came than any that caused the seeds to sprout, and killed all the young trees.

Web-Footed Cows in Nevada.

The cows down at Empire, on the Carson River, feed on the numerous small, low, flat islands at that point, which divide the river up into many meandering sloughs and branches. A 'I wish you would come and dine short time ago, when the river was high, these islands were completely submerged, but now they are water again, and covered with short, sweet grass, which the cows eagerly seek. They are so used to wading and swimming from one point to another that their feet have become broad, with a strong thick web, like sole leather, formed between the toes. Any one of those cows can out-swim a rowboat or ful for the present, but they leave peace an alligator .-- Firginia C.ty (Nev.) En-